

# CHOLERA; ITS TREATMENT AT THE PRESENT CRISIS; OR STATISTICS

TOUCHING THE

RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA BY THE THREE  
GREAT BRANCHES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, THE HOMŒOPATHIC,  
THE HYDROPATHIC, AND THE ALLOPATHIC,

## IN A LETTER,

WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD,

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“Antiquity in time is infancy in medicine.”

“To abandon usurped power, to renounce lucrative error, are sacrifices which the virtue of individuals has on some occasions offered to truth; but from any society of men no such effort can be expected. Reformation never proceeds from themselves, but is always forced upon them by some foreign hand.”

ROBERTSON'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

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SHEFFIELD:

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT LEADER, INDEPENDENT OFFICE;  
AND J. W. KING, GLOSSOP ROAD.

1854.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

TO THE  
MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE  
OF THE  
BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD,

THIS LETTER, WRITTEN BY THEIR SPECIAL REQUEST,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY

THE AUTHOR.

## LETTER, &c.

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"What tortures inflicted on patients might have been dispensed with, had a few simpler principles been earlier recognised."

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL.

"Go, get ye to the water cure! go, get your half-squeezed sponges filled full with the blood of life. Ye may then, with God's blessing, look the blue-fiend (cholera) full in the eye, and bid defiance."

DR. EDWARD JOHNSON.

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GENTLEMEN,

THE pestilence that "walketh in darkness" and the "sickness that destroyeth at noon-day" hath once more visited our shores. Whatever be the cause, whether the extensive marshes, jungles, and forests of our vast Indian empire, with its periodical and long-continued rains, beneath a burning sun, and the consequent decomposition of countless breadths of magnificently developed Floras, volatilizing into greatest subtilty the gases of decaying organization; or the appearance of comets in this region of the universe, affecting the normal constituents of our atmosphere; or volumes of unusual exhalations rising from the interior of the earth, owing to volcanic heavings and sinkings; or the miasmata from alluvial deposits of fields of Indigo, Cotton, and Rice in the muddy and slimy banks of the broad Oriental streams, uniting more or less with the filth-murrains of Cities;—these, and kindred speculations, must be left to a wider range of observation and consequent induction to determine. That a sudden change in the relative states of the air has been concomitant with the breaking out of Cholera, the evidence of Greenhow, Asten, Ranken, Sokola, Mueller, and others has amply shown. The fact was notorious, that at St. Petersburg, pending the Cholera, magnets were deprived of their power. A magnet which, in ordinary conditions, supported a weight of 80lbs., would sustain, during the epidemic, that of 13lbs. only. As the Cholera abated, the magnet regained its usual power; and Sir M. Farraday has since proved that Negative Electricity and Magnetism are identical.

It is right that science should try to find out the *cause* of this malignant pestilence; but the time for such investigations is, when the nations are free from its withering effects. We have little faith, however, in bottling up portions of air in search of some mystic "azone," even with those, whose senses are sharpened and inured to the abracadabra of the alembic and the crucible; or, to the microscopic examination of the fungous growths of infinitesimal animalculæ with funny little tails; or, in the so-called wonders of chemical dust on the one hand, or of germ-cells on the other. The Cause of Cholera is hidden from us. Our conjectures may be right or wrong. The effects, however, we do know. To a stone falling to the ground, and to the revolution of a planet around its primary, we have given to the unknown cause of these effects the name of GRAVITATION; but what *that* is which produces these results, will, in all probability, never be known. But this ignorance of Causation has not interfered with our investigations into stellar, planetary, and even cometary laws. The knowledge deduced is as certain and irrefragable, as if the cause had been known by Intuition. And so it is, we apprehend, with Cholera. We have given a name to an *unknown cause*; but the *effects* produced should concern us most, or rather *those* who call themselves "the medical world." There is not only a want of knowledge, but an academical deficiency in the means of obtaining information relative to the leading truths and fundamental principles of PUBLIC OR MUNICIPAL HYGIENE, in other words of the POLITICAL ECONOMY OF HEALTH. To the disgrace of European refinement and civilization, there is not a Chair in a single University *specifically* devoted to an Exposition of the great laws of Hygiene, Personal, Social, and National; so that, when a pestilence sweeps along, spreading death on every side, we have no *ready knowledge* at hand to put forth as a safeguard against its ravages, nor do we know the best means, according to the principles of a *natural* and *special* Pathology, of restoring the vital functions to their normal energy, when smitten with the sword of a destroying angel like the Cholera—Miasm. We are taken by surprise. Our knowledge is below the occasion—too general, indefinite, precisionless. Everything as a preventive against a coming scourge should have been prearranged, and in full operation. In *one* point of view, man has little or no power over Cholera as a natural or destroying agent; in *another*, however, his influence is considerable. *Subjectively*, it is *beyond* his control; *objectively*, within; and its virulence may be much modified in all that concerns Municipal and Personal Hygiene. That such is the case is notorious enough, where no regard has been paid to the *Political Economy* of Health in densely packed masses of people; whether it be the

European sweltering in his ill-ventilated hut or crowded barracks; or the degraded Pariah, grovelling in his close and fetid Hindoo village; or the debilitating and luxurious habits of the Affghan, the Persian, or the Turk. The town of Muttra, for example, situated forty miles up the Ganges, and more remote from the pestilence than Agra, suffered first and more severely from cholera, both as to the violence of the symptoms, and the actual amount of mortality—and why? Because Muttra is a filthy and crowded town, while Agra is dry and airy. At Madras, this pestilence was very fatal amongst the densest masses of the Hindoos in the Black Town; less prevalent amongst the soldiers at Fort George; and was not felt at *all* in the scattered but well ventilated houses of the English merchants and other residents, although their business called them daily to the Black Town and to the Fort. At Kurrachœ, a town consisting mostly of mud houses, with mere crannies for windows, and with streets barely wide enough for a loaded camel to pass through, 1500 died of cholera in six weeks, out of a population of 15,000, *i.e.*, *one* in every *ten*; and yet the mortality amongst the officers stationed at the same place was only *one* in *twenty-six*, owing to their diet, habits, and *locale* being more in harmony with the hygienic laws. In 1830, the cholera seized *every part* of Moscow; but in 1847, from improved sanitary regulations, and an excellent supply of water, it was confined to the districts south of the river. On the other hand, towns naturally healthy from position, and in which sanitary measures were strictly enforced, were entirely free from the infection. This was the case with several towns in England, but particularly with the German villages of Gallicia, the colony of Sarapte, and also with Holland; the places and the people being remarkable for neatness and cleanliness:—a beautiful combination and illustration of municipal and personal hygiene.

It is evident from the facts adduced, that the poison of cholera, whether its origin be atmospheric or telluric, or a disturbed condition in the electricity of these two masses of matter, is aggravated mightily, when it comes in contact with local or individual malaria, or with both; and that it becomes powerless or nearly so, whenever the condition of health in individuals is high, and the sanitary regulations of a town are consonant with enlightened hygiene. It is clearly, then, more prudent to cope with this disease, one of the most terrible plagues which ever ravaged the earth, at its fountain head, ere its miasmatic bands have been attracted by kindred evil which more or less hangs over every swampy plain and many-peopled city, than to meet it, as a *full-grown disease*, bidding defiance alike to quarantines and *cordons sanitaires*, and to the whole armamentarium of



drug-medication. We cannot prevent the rise or the circulation of this invisible floating cholera-sporule in veins or bands around the globe; but we CAN CLEANSE our towns and cities; keep the *skin*, the great lung of the body, with its twenty-eight miles of tubular drainage, free to perform its functions, so that the malaria, as it floats along, shall find no kindred miasm with which to combine. That atmospheric and telluric influences operate in the production of pestilences, is a matter of history. Whenever there have been earthquakes, a scourge of some kind has succeeded. This was the case in the years 1638, 1647, 1725, and 1783. It seems that the normal state of the electricity between the earth and the atmosphere becomes disturbed. A certain breadth of poisoned air floats along over district and country, being occasionally broken into, and carried by other currents of air in various directions, each forming a centre, and spreading to a circumference, after the law of storms, thus producing cholera all along its line of march. Facts sanction this view. The Marquis of Hastings lay with his army before the fort of Gwalior; and, when about to mount his elephant, and commence the attack, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt. In three and a half days, 10,000 were swept off. Sir Rufane Donkin, with 7000 men, lay on the other side of Gwalior, and not one man was lost by cholera. The Marquis of Hastings moved his camp twelve miles, and the disease at once ceased. We have had a similar case, a few days ago, at Cleethorpes. Some hundreds went on a pleasure trip; the atmosphere was impregnated with deadly exhalations, perhaps in this case generated locally; twenty-three died in a day or two, and the rest had to flee for their lives.\* Preventive measures, then, are of the highest moment for the safety of a community in times like these, when the cholera is at our door, and may rage with a virulence greater than in 1832 or 1848.

When the floating choleraic parcels or veins come in contact with the local malaria of a town or village, in which, from violation of the organic laws, there exists great susceptibility in the people to take on any form of disease, the convulsion of the wronged and outraged vital economy is awful. The people are death-struck. "The disease," as Magendie says, "begins at once where all other diseases end—in death." The rich and the poor, the learned and the illiterate, alike suffer; for the laws of the Eternal know no distinctions, since, susceptibility to disease, is, in a great measure, under man's own control. Now, in such circumstances, what is to be done with the POOR SEIZED CHOLERA PATIENT? How is he to be treated when the streams of life seem poisoned

\* About 60 persons here died since the outbreak.

at the fountain-head? Send for me, says the Allopath, for EXPERIENCE has shown what is best to be done in cases of this nature. Do medical men of the old school really believe that they know any more about this dire disease than they did in 1831-2, or in 1848? What is the candid opinion of the *savans* of the profession, of those who make their £10,000 a year, and who can afford to be honest in their opinions? The public have not forgotten the confessions of medical men as to the treatment of this scourge in 1831-2. Dr. Cahill, in addressing the Western Medical and Surgical Association, in 1846, says:—"He positively felt a creeping of the skin, at the relation of the enormities which had been perpetrated by practitioners upon their patients. When he listened to the recitals of practitioners who described the extravagant doses of mercury and opium which they administered, he could not refrain from fancying that he was witnessing the orgies of so MANY INDIAN SAVAGES, while counting the scalps of their victims. He thought it a pity, that the inventor of such a system of torture, should not experience the fate of the inventor of the brazen bull, and illustrate upon *his own person* the efficacy of his infernal ingenuity. He believed that in the majority of persons who died of Asiatic cholera, *death was the consequence of the treatment*, rather than of the *disease*. He had seen above 1000 cases of Asiatic cholera, and *in no instance had he seen any benefit from any mode of treatment*. On the contrary, he had seen persons die of narcotism, who would have survived if left to the *vis medicatrix nature* (the healing power of nature.) He had seen others die of absorption of air through the veins, when the saline\* fluid was injected; and he knew many who had had the *extraordinary luck* to escape both the *doctor* and the *disease*, yet rendered miserable for life by the effects of the immense doses of mercury which had been given to them during the cholera paroxysm. In fact, it was afflicting to contemplate the sufferings which the rash and empirical practice of the profession, in the management of this epidemic, had created." The learned gentleman further remarks:—"With respect to cholera, since nothing was known of its *nature*, and no *treatment* (*i.e.* allopathic) had any influence over it, the best plan was to do as little as possible; give carrara, soda, or pump-water, with a little laudanum, perhaps, in the diarrhœal stage, and the patient would not be deprived of the CHANCE which nature had given him."

Dr. Elliotson, in his "Principles and Practice of Medicine," says:—"We are not in the least more informed as to the

\* The *Lancet* of the other day recommends salt to be taken with the food; but there is nothing said about *saline injections*!

proper remedies, than we were when the *first case* of cholera occurred; we have not been instructed *in the least* by those who have had the disease to treat. Some say they have cured the disease by bleeding; others by calomel; others by opium; and others, again, say, that opium does harm. No doubt many poor creatures have died uncomfortably who would have died tranquilly, if nothing had been done to them. Some were placed in hot water, or in hot air, and had opium and calomel and other stimulants; which, altogether, were more than their systems would have borne *if they had been so treated in a perfect state of health.*" And again says the Doctor, "I am sorry to say, that of the cases I had to treat, the patients nearly all died. I tried two or three sorts of treatment. Some had opium and calomel in *large* and *small* doses; but they died. Hot air was applied externally; and I got two to BREATHE HOT AIR. It was found vain to attempt to warm people with hot air applied *externally*. They were nearly as cold as before; we could not raise their temperature; and therefore I thought of making them breathe hot air; but both patients died about the period that death usually takes place. It was said that saline treatment was likely to be of use; and I accordingly tried it with some patients. At first I exhibited half a drachm of sesqui-carbonate of soda every hour; and thinking that it might not be enough, I exhibited a drachm. In one patient at St. Thomas's Hospital, I ordered an injection containing an ounce of the same remedy; but the greater part of it came away, and the patient died. Hot air was used in this case as well as in the others."

This is what drug-medication can do when brought face to face with this fell disease, and such the confessions of two distinguished members of the old school of physic. A science (falsely so called) 2500 years old, and which has had a vast amount of first-rate mind frittered away in its cultivation, *cannot but be based* on principles antagonistic to Nature's laws, and well merits Sir Astley Cooper's famous declaration, "that the science of medicine was founded in conjecture, and improved by murder." If this is the state of medicine as sanctioned by law, what is to be done in this emergency, now that the blue-eyed cholera is amongst us? Fortunately for society, the medical profession has divided itself into three great branches, the professors in each of which are qualified and legal practitioners, viz., the Allopathic, or old drug system; the Hydropathic, or the method of curing disease by the varied appliances of water; and the Homœopathic, or the giving of a drug according to a certain law, so potentized as to be almost inappreciable by any of the senses, or even by the analytic tests of the



chemist. Whenever cholera appears, these three modes should be thrown open by the authorities; allowing the people the same privilege which Sir Benjamin Brodie claims for himself, viz., of consulting anybody, and applying any system which is thought best.

Allopathy has done WHAT IT CAN for cholera. The faculty have tasked their powers to the utmost, and all to no purpose. According to their *own confessions*, their treatment has done more harm than good, nay, UNMITIGATED INJURY; and the results furnished from official sources confirm completely their OWN OPINION of their OWN TREATMENT.

#### STATISTICS OF CHOLERA BY THE OLD DRUG TREATMENT.

| St.<br>Petersburg. |         | Moskwa.  |         | Berlin.  |         | Hamburgh. |         | Vienna.  |         | Prague.  |         |
|--------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| Disease.           | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. | Disease.  | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. |
| 8805               | 4501    | 6369     | 3286    | 2188     | 1423    | 938       | 491     | 3487     | 1695    | 3386     | 1401    |

In Vienna, the mortality was  $32\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; in Moscow, 54 per cent.; in Sunderland, 38 per cent.; in Madras,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; which Dr. Joseph Brown, of Sunderland, considers a "proud monument to the skill of the medical men employed, and to medical science in general." In a province on the Persian Gulf, one-fifth of the inhabitants died; and in another province on the same gulf, in a few weeks, more than 10,000 fell victims. In Paris, in 1832, 18,000 perished; and in Palermo, out of a population of 120,000, there died 25,000. In 1821, in 25 Allopathic Hospitals in Italy and France, there were 63 deaths out of every 100 cases. What a frightful mortality! And yet the so-called Medical Science of Europe was doing its best, not only to alleviate suffering, but to ward off the death-blow; and "we are not *in the least*," says Dr. Elliotson, "more informed now as to the proper remedies than we were when the first case of cholera occurred;" and the "blue fiend" is amongst us again!

Such are the results of drug medication, and such the power of those who are accustomed to contemplate "the mysterious and recondite phenomena of organized beings!"

Let us turn to another branch of the Medical Profession, the Hydropathic, or rather Hydriatic, and test its potency as a remedial agent. Will the water cure be found the "Eldorado" in this awful disease? What are its capabilities, its influences on

What statistics? In whom and  
by whom administered?

the Organism, direct and indirect? and has it the power, when properly applied, of meeting cholera in its incipient or most malignant forms? Given—the effects of the cholera sporule on the human organism, and the effects of water, in its varied forms of application, on that same organism, and the solution of the question becomes a matter comparatively easy. We shall not stop to enquire whether Cholera be sporadic or epidemic, or what difference obtains between the European and the Asiatic. The symptoms will of course vary somewhat with the diseased constitution upon which it acts, with climate, with the seasons, the mode of living, the amount of virus in the air, and with individual idiosyncrasies. But however modified in its effects, the Type of the miasm will be the same in all, viz., CRAMP—INTENSE, EXCRUCIATING CRAMP; vomiting—purging, something like a decoction of half-cooked rice—cold breath—small pulse, and almost lost to the touch—spasmodic contractions of the muscles—tongue sodden—countenance sunken, withered, and wrinkled—eyes with blue rings beneath—skin covered with a clammy sweat; and altogether there is presented a cadaverous aspect, strikingly characteristic of this disease in all conditions and under all circumstances. Such are the symptoms in life. After death, the stomach, liver, and spleen are always found congested, in consequence of the diminished activity of the great ganglionic nerve, and consequently of an impeded circulation of the blood, causing accumulations of venous blood in the brain, attended sometimes with a softening of the spinal cord. In any point of view, then, and in every case, there is evidently a grand sinking of the system. All the fluids, by a sort of magic agency, are suddenly drawn from without, to the internal organs, and the human battery (the brain) has ceased to give forth its odylic charges along the nervo-vital strands, and especially, along the pneumo-gastric or eighth pair of nerves, which so powerfully influences respiration. The whole nervous system is, *de facto*, at a stand; and the entire volume of the blood is thrown into a violent state of non-equilibrium, not to say, perhaps, partial decomposition. Now, can Hydriatics meet a case like this? What can it not do, when Dr. Forbes,\* late editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, the chief organ till lately of the Allopathic part of the Profession,—AND NO HYDROPATH EITHER,—speaking of Priessnitz, the Founder of Hydropathy, acknowledges, that “It is scarcely too much to say that he (Priessnitz) has so modified the application of water, and some very few other means, in a manner so ingenious as to render them no imperfect nominal *substitutes* for most of the drugs of the Pharmacopœia. He has his stimulant, his sedative, his tonic,

\* New Sir John Forbes—the last medical man knighted by her Majesty.

his reducing agent, his purgative, his astringent, his diuretic, his stiptic, his febrifuge, his diaphoretic, his alterative, and his counter irritant." If water, variously applied, has the power thus to act on the organism, without any after injury to the system, producing no sequelæ or chronic disease, what can it not accomplish in skilful hands? Hydropathy, as a mode of treatment, goes directly to the cause of disease, and throws around the patient, all the known laws of health. The appliance of water allays excitement, gives strength to the fibres of the heart—the force-pump of the system—restores and augments the secretions, *removes internal congestions*, accelerates the change of matter, and thus renovates the tissues of every organ; acts as a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, invigorates and intensifies the vital principle, (which, in cholera, is languishing and going out,) hardens and invigorates the nervous tissues, gives firmness and support to the brain, produces a galvanic and electro-motive action through the brain and spinal column, and brings into play the highest action of that stupendous secreting organ, THE SKIN, the *natural purifier* of the system, and nature's *own great outlet* in throwing off millions of poisonous particles dissolved and floating in the serum of the blood. Hydropathy can do just what the cholera patient requires;—it can re-charge the human electric battery—the BRAIN; remove from the system hardened slime; *un-gorge* the internal viscera; and, by bringing into an abnormal energy, for a time, the whole activities of the *Skin*, clear out from the system the sporule which is rampantly chasing life away. Is not the question solved? Is not Hydropathy competent to meet cholera, or any other pestilence, either in an incipient or malignant form? Has it done so? IT HAS. To facts let us go, for facts cannot LIE. They are like the laws of the Eternal—changeless, and ever live.

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA BY WATER TREATMENT, WITH THE NAMES OF THE PHYSICIANS WHO TREATED THE CASES.

| Priessnitz. |         | Oertel.  |         | Caspari. |         | Meyer.   |         | Francke. |         | Harder.  |         |
|-------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| Disease.    | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. | Disease. | Deaths. |
| 56          | 0       | 113      | 0       | 215      | 0       | 29       | 0       | 35       | 0       | 173      | 0       |

Here are 621 cases, and not a single death. The mere statement of the facts will be the strongest form of argument.



Water, even when used without any pretensions to a scientific mode, can accomplish wonders. The following statement was communicated to Dr. Hunting Sherill, by one who was an eye-witness :—"During the prevalence of the Epidemic Cholera in the Duchess County Poor House, a maniac, who was confined in a cell, got a violent attack of this disease. The officers and medical attendants concluded that as they had a great deal to do, and as this was a very boisterous, troublesome subject, they would pass him over, and not give him any medical attendance. Some one, moved by compassion from hearing his moaning for water, set a bucketful in his cell, which he drank freely of, and as freely discharged it by emesis and dejections. This done, he was supplied with another bucket of water, and drank as much as he wanted. It turned out that this poor fellow, by following the dictates of nature, prescribed for, and cured himself. HE GOT WELL. This was one of the 10 cases out of 106 which recovered in the institution."

Whatever the mode of treatment, the main object is to remove internal congestions; restore the paralysis of the pneumogastric nerve, and bring into action, and intensify, the entire functions of the skin. This once accomplished, the danger is over. The water treatment has accomplished this marvellously well, as the foregoing statistics prove; and, we may add, in the safest and least injurious manner.

Here then is ONE SHEET ANCHOR for the people in an escape from the deathly clutches of this malignant visitation. If the regular profession will not adopt a natural, safe, and certain method, *medical science* MAY become *non-medical*, and its practitioners be the LAITY. It is difficult to see how the Faculty can pursue Physiology and Therapeutics any further, as they have purged and bled away till nothing is left, but Chemical dust, and germ-cells, and a practice, BY THEIR OWN CONFESSION, barbarous, inhuman, and murderous. Compare the two tables of statistics, and we say :—

"Look on *that* picture and on *this*."

"Palmar qui meruit, ferat."

We next turn to Homœopathy, the third and last mode of treatment of the Healing Art. Homœopathy is just as much a part of the profession as Allopathy itself—for drugs are used in both kinds of practice, though in different proportions, and according to an absolutely different law. Homœopathy, though not altogether in this country, hath its chairs, its Journals, its cliniques, its Professors, who teach, and its Public, who not only *listen* and *believe*, but *rejoice* in the marvellous potency of the pillule.



We stop not to enquire into the *similia similibus curantur*, or the like-cure-like principle, as facts prove it to be a natural law, and, therefore, of necessity, *true*; or into the wonders of dynamization and dilution, producing incalculable amounts of new surfaces (never dreamed of before) from which alone currents of Electricity can flow; or into the glorious Hahnemannian principle, that, the greater the potentization, the wider range of diseased surface the globule covers, and, consequently, the more efficacious for cure, the drug becomes. These things must be taken for granted, as the experience of Homœopathic practitioners *every day* establishes them as facts; and facts are stubborn things. Nothing can do away with a fact, but a counter-fact. To facts again we appeal.

#### STATISTICS RELATIVE TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

In Vienna, 581 patients were treated Homœopathically of whom 49 died, *i.e.*, 8 per cent. Dr. Quin, of London, has given the results of the practice of 10 Physicians. The number of patients treated were 1093, died 95, *i.e.*, 21 out of every 23 were saved. The King of Bavaria sent Dr. Roth on a mission of inquiry relative to the Homœopathic treatment of Cholera. The results of the practice of 14 Medical men in Vienna, Prague, and Hungary, were:—Patients treated 1269; deaths, 85; *i.e.*, not quite  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In Austria, Russia, and Paris, there were treated Homœopathically 3017 cases, of which 10 out of every 11 were saved. Is not THIS, Dr. Joseph Brown, “a proud monument” (indeed) “to the skill of the” (Homœopathic) “medical men employed, and to the Medical Science,” of which Hahnemann is the founder?

The Hon. Alexander Eustaphine, the Russian Consul, has made similar statements with regard to this mode of treatment in the Russian Empire. In America, in 1849, the splendid triumphs of Homœopathy were conspicuous; the losses not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; while, in the same places, the cases treated Allopathically were as fatal as in Europe. In the *Times* of Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1853, the number of deaths from Diarrhœa and Cholera, at Newcastle, in 25 days, was 1187; the number of cases treated is not given; the per centage, however, must be terrible. There is clearly YET no new weapon in the armoury of the Allopath wherewith to meet the attacks of this much-dreaded foe, for the use of Camphor is purely Homœopathic, Hahnemann himself being the first to point it out as specific against Cholera. Compare the statistics of treatment by Homœopathy, and Allopathy, and see how the former transcends the latter in saving the lives of our fellow-creatures. With

Homœopathy the per centage was 8,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , in Europe ; and in America, from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. With Allopathy, we have  $22\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $32\frac{3}{4}$ , 54 per cent., and even higher. It requires no prophet's eye to foretel, that a great change will come over the Medical profession. Agreeable or not, *volentes, nolentes*, the principle, "*similia similibus curantur*," will be ultimately the key-stone in the great arch of Medical Science.

It is in pestilences like these, that stalk the earth with fearful march, desolating our towns, and decimating our cities, that Hydropathy and Homœopathy will pursue their glorious march hand in hand, absorbing disease on the one hand, and restoring to very buoyancy of Health on the other ; proving by their brilliant triumphs, that as Society advances in refinement and intelligence, and the Nervous System, by virtue of Education and exercise, takes the ascendant over the Muscular and the grosser parts of human nature, a more simple, natural, and Hygienic mode of meeting deviations from disturbed nervous and, consequently, blood-circulating equilibrium, must of necessity be made use of. Allopathy has attacked man, as a HUGE, PONDEROUS, MUSCULAR, SORT OF ANIMAL, that could stand bleeding and cauterizing, and purging *ad libitum*. This kind of man has passed away, if ever he were in existence. The muscles have become more absorbed into the nervous element, and the appliances of cure will be *more the SPIRIT* of a drug than the CRUDE-DRUG MASS itself ; and given too, *not at hap-hazard*, but in accordance with a beautiful and unerring law of nature. This kind of treatment, along with God's natural physick, *Water*, in its wonderfully diversified relationships, will constitute the enlightened modes of medical practice in the coming times. Here then, in *Homœopathy*, is another *sheet-anchor* for the people. Again we say, in comparing the statistics of the Homœopathic and the Allopathic modes of cure—

“ Look on *that* picture and on *this*.”

In Newcastle, the people were last year treated according to the Allopathic methods ; with what results the bills of mortality show. Now, as the Cholera has reached Sheffield, the question for the Town Authorities is—“ How are the people here to be treated ? ” The rich will, of course, take the liberty of employing those whom they think fit ; if a wrong selection be made, they alone will have to pay the penalty in their own persons or in those of their families. But with the people !—the masses—what methods are to be adopted and sanctioned ? Will the Government, through the Local Boards of Health, adhere to the old phsyic party, and give no countenance or scope to the other two great branches of the profession ? This is a grave question, as the lives of thousands may depend on a correct answer. Is a one-

sided legalised interest to stand between life and death? Is the old drug-medication to ride rough-shod over the people, and at such an awful crisis as this too? Are the people to die by a system which statistics condemn, and which the celebrated Dr. Gregory, of "Conspectus" renown, declares to be little better than stark-staring nonsense"? Surely some method will be devised; and wherever cholera breaks out, the three kinds of Hospitals, Hydropathic, Homœopathic, and Allopathic, will be thrown open, or a combination of the first two, viz., a Hydro-homœopathic Hospital, and thus put to the test the three great branches of the Therapeutic Art. If this be done, wherever Cholera makes its appearance, and the Hospitals be superintended by men of *Common-sense*, as well as of *Education*, Government, and Local Boards, will have done all in their power to alleviate the effects of this dire calamity. Much has been done of late to improve the condition of the people, whether Political, Commercial, or Sanitary; and we think the preservation of the lives of our fellow-beings, *by any known means whatever*—spite of vested interests—is a sacred and solemn duty with ALL IN POWER, whether NATIONAL or LOCAL.

The Borough of Sheffield Health Committee will, doubtless, take such steps in the present crisis as will, under the blessing of God, give to the people the greatest amount of remedial assistance.

I have now, Gentlemen, laid before you the statistics relative to three modes of treating Cholera. The most successful method is the HYDROPATHIC; the next the HOMŒOPATHIC; and the last, not to say the most injurious, even when successful, the ALLOPATHIC. Of the last, I have nothing more to say. I leave the results for you and others to ponder over; of the former,

Si quid novisti rectius ipsis,  
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your Faithful Servant,

SAMUEL EADON.

Springfield House, Glossop road, Sheffield, Sept. 5th, 1854.

